

hold of beads, buckets, chairs, tables or whatever they could reach, and calling upon God for assistance, dashed into the waves; some, who occupied rooms in the deck cabin, preferring instant death to longer useless struggles, blew out their brains with pistols, or destroyed themselves with a razor or knife. By little and little, the long saloon of the deck cabin began to sink under water, and then all sprang from the vessel. Never was light so long in coming. When day dawned, the saved might be seen here and there in little groups, with all their limbs bruised, naked and exhausted. Gradually they collected together, and now saw a few unfortunate sailors clinging to the top of the wheel house. They made the most painful signs for succor, but there was no boat nor any other mode of assistance, and the sailors soon perished. Upon these rocks without provisions, without aid, and ready to die, some from exhaustion, but most from hunger and thirst did these poor beings remain for 5 long days. On the 5th day the brig Emily, the one by which we now receive these particulars, hove in sight. Her appearance was hailed by one universal shout of joy, while tears and prayers of gratitude escaped from all. The survivors were safely embarked on board the Emily and carried to Sisal. A card is published in the Noticioso, expressive of their gratitude to the Captain and officers of the brig. It appears that a small boat which afterwards floated to them, had been sent to Sisal for aid. On her way thither she was picked up by the Emily. Capt. Camps who immediately changed his course and ran for the wreck. The Tweed was a noble vessel. She had on board a large quantity of quicksilver and valuable freight, the loss of which will no doubt exceed \$1,000,000. Don Escudero, of Yucatan, one of its most prominent men, was lost, together with his wife. They were drowned in their births.

NEW ZEALAND.—Late papers furnish the following horrid detail of the massacre of a number of British sailors and soldiers in this country, several of whom the cannibals roasted and devoured:—

A letter has been received in London, from an officer of H. M. war steamer Driver, detailing the particulars of an engagement between the British and the New Zealanders, in which ten men of the Carion frigate were killed and thirteen wounded, exclusive of several men of the 99th regiment. The savages roasted alive two European officers, whom they devoured. The writer adds the additional melancholy intelligence of Lieut. Philpotts, the son of the Bishop of Exeter, having been scalped, roasted alive, and eaten by the Zealanders. Shortly after his melancholy fate, the eyeglass of the gallant officer was found near the spot where he was murdered and devoured.

UNITED STATES.—The Congress has placed at the disposal of a number of philanthropic individuals, the government ships Macedonia and Jamestown, to convey supplies to the destitute inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland.

CANADA.—The Governor General has signified his consent to the Highland Society of Canada to become their chief, in compliance with a wish of the Society conveyed to him in an Address.

P. E. ISLAND.—A fortnight ago we gave a short account of a serious election riot which took place in Queen's County in this Island; we give below some further particulars, copied from later papers from the Colony.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sheriff Condall, to the Governor, detailing the particulars:—

The first that I perceived of it was, that in several parts of a large open space or field fronting the hustings, several persons armed with sticks were chasing individuals; these were in general thrown down and beaten severely. Among those beaten at this time were Allan Macdougall, Esq. J. P. severely. Alex. Macdougall, his brother, and Malcolm M'Rae (since dead from a fractured skull), and a great many others. Those were mostly Scotchmen—the aggressors Irishmen chiefly from the County Monaghan. After the subsidence of this riot I succeeded in getting a few persons (seven) to consent to be sworn in special constables to keep order in the immediate neighbourhood of the hustings; which had the desired effect until about half past two, at which a body of persons, perhaps two hundred or upwards in number, chiefly as I understand from Pinette and Flat River, appeared in the distance armed with sticks, and arranged themselves in a line at about two hundred yards from the hustings: these I believe were chiefly Scotchmen, persons intending to vote for Mr. Maclean and Mr. Douse. The approach to the hustings was covered with the adherents of Messrs. Little and Macdougall, chiefly Irishmen also armed with sticks. I endeavoured by persuasion and entreaty to avert the coming conflict, but expostulation seemed to be unavailing. I descended at length from the hustings and passing in front of the Irishmen—who were yelling and brandishing their sticks in great excitement—being caught in God's name to abstain from

the shedding of blood. Finding my entreaties unavailing when the parties came into collision, the melee became general, and I was obliged to leave the field to secure my own personal safety. The Returning Officer closed the Poll having proclaimed a Riot, and we prepared to leave. On returning to the dwelling house of Rev. Mr. Maclean, Malcolm M'Rae, before named was laying on the parlour floor in a dying state.

Other wounded and stunned persons were afterwards brought in and submitted to the inspection of Drs. Conroy and Macgregor, who were present. This morning I received a letter from Alex. Maclean, Esq. informing me of M'Rae's death. I immediately waited on the Coroner, who left town for Belfast without delay, and will, doubtless, fully investigate the circumstances. I do not think it would be possible in the present excited state of different parties in the Third District, to hold a contested election under the present Law, without the aid of a strong armed force—perhaps not without the aid of the military.

The Islander furnishes the following additional particulars.

The number of deaths on both sides, up to the present time, is three. The maimed and wounded are very many, and we regret to add several are considered in great danger. Dr. Hobkirk was sent to Belfast on Tuesday last, and returned to town on Wednesday, after having dressed upwards of sixty wounds.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The Irish relief Committee in this County, have realized the handsome sum of £690 6 4, which has been forwarded to the mother country. The subscriptions amounted to £488 2 5, and the Chatham Tea Party realized £202 3 1. This is independent of the proceeds of the Douglas-town Soiree, and the collections taken up in Saint Paul's and Saint Mary's Churches.

NORTHUMBELLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this highly useful Society, took place at Witheralls Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday last. The day was very unfavourable, and the number of members who attended was not numerous. The affairs of the society, it gives us much gratification to be enabled to state, are in a very thriving condition, and the office bearers have resolved to enter on the business of the society with renewed exertions.

Next week we shall publish the very excellent Report of the Directors, as well as a detailed account of the proceedings of the meeting, drawn up by the Secretary.

The Board of Directors will meet at Little's Hotel, in Chatham, To-morrow forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL!

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.—We copy the following brief, but interesting summary of the debate which took place in our House of Assembly on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Fisher, on the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Government from the Reporter of Friday:—

In order to satisfy curiosity for the present we give our readers a summary of the above debate from the first. Mr. Fisher opened the debate in a Speech embodying his views on the principles of Colonial Government: and was followed by Hon. Col. McLeod, Dr. Thompson, and Mr. End in opposition:—Mr. End bringing up an amendment deprecating the surrender of the Initiation of money Grants. This amendment of course prevented the question being taken on the Original Resolutions. Mr. End was followed by the Hon. Mr. Hazen who took the same view of the question with Col. McLeod; insisting upon the impossibility of the Executive Initiating great measures previously to their obtaining the controul of the Revenue. Mr. Hazen was followed by Mr. Wilmot who made some stringent remarks upon the formation of the present Government, declaring that the measures of reform required from the Government, were not such as required an outlay of money, but rather the enlistment of their knowledge and intellect in developing measures during the recess to be laid before the House of Assembly. Mr. Wilmot was followed by Mr. Street, in support of the Resolution, and condemning the disposition to inactivity, manifested by the Executive. Mr. Brown followed, censuring the false position in which the House had been placed by Mr. End's amendment which he was compelled himself to vote for, to the exclusion of the Resolution in which he concurred. Mr. Hannington followed taking the same general view of the subject with Messrs. Fisher and Wilmot; and he again was followed by Mr. Ritchie on the same side. Several members here requested Mr. End to withdraw his amendment, and permit the Resolutions to be disposed of on their own merits,

but he refused, and the House adjourned with the intention of again resuming the subject.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Fisher again introduced it, agreeable to the understanding already arrived at: and on his again reading the resolution Mr. Woodward rose and moved an amendment, most probably with the view of excluding that of Mr. End; upon which the latter complained in his turn of the ruse which had been practised, and spoke again to this subject. Mr. Hazen then rose, and in a speech which lasted about two hours and a half, went into a most learned, elaborate, and ingenious defence of the government. It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and the house adjourned with the understanding, that the debate should be taken up in the same position next morning.

Yesterday about 11 o'clock the debate was again resumed; Mr. R. Wilmot taking the lead. He expressed himself in favour of the Resolutions, but remarked that in his opinion the existence of the cabinet should not be made dependant upon a majority in the house of Assembly. Mr. Jordan followed, assigning as his reason for voting against the Resolutions, that they evidently had a tendency to the surrender of the Initiation; and expressing his fears that they contained a covert attack upon the government, which he wished to support. Mr. Brown followed with one of the most effective speeches in favour of the Resolutions, and declaring himself perfectly convinced from the statement of the learned moved (Mr. Fisher) and the intrinsic matter of the Resolutions, that they had no covert meaning, and had no reference whatever to the question of Initiation. Mr. McLeod briefly spoke in opposition reiterating an opinion advanced the other day, that the Resolution advanced Initiation; but stating whether it did or did not he would feel compelled to oppose it, as it would indirectly confer greater power on the Executive. Mr. Street next made a speech stating his full belief in the integrity of Mr. Fisher, but at the same time remarking that his opinion of the Resolution had been induced entirely by his own judgment of the only legitimate construction which it could receive. He gave Mr. Hazen great credit for special pleading in his speech of yesterday, but stated that the whole of his arguments had been directed against a certain construction of the Resolutions which their plain reading would not admit of. At this stage of the debate a contest arose between Mr. Street and Mr. Hazen, as to which of them had originated the Indian bill of last session; Mr. Hazen declaring that he had introduced it, and Mr. Street affirming that he had only tried to defeat it.

Mr. Wilmot followed Mr. Street with one of the most eloquent speeches of the session. He described the view taken by the opponents of the Resolutions as obtained through a sort of *Political Microscope*, which magnified every idea in the Resolutions to an enormous size, distorting many of them, and bringing up several which had no existence. This part of the learned member's speech was extremely felicitous. He reviewed the political occurrences of the last ten years, and commented at considerable length on the course pursued by the respective parties during that period. He also defended himself from inconsistency with regard to his views of Departmental Government, which he had always wished to be introduced as soon as the progressive steps of Responsible government, had prepared the country for its reception.

Mr. Barberie followed Mr. Wilmot, in opposition to the Resolutions; denying generally the statements that the Liberals had by their measures benefitted the country more than had the Conservatives.—He expressed his belief that the principles of Initiation was evidently contained in the Resolutions and as a detached part of his speech remarked that Mr. Fisher had in his late appointment as Register of King's College, received a *sop* from the government. Mr. Ritchie was the next speaker. He chiefly confined himself to the speech made by Mr. Hazen yesterday, exposing its weaker points, as clever instances of special pleading; and defending the Resolutions from the charge of unfairness. He also freely gave his opinion in favour of resting the Initiation in the executive, which system he said would sooner or later be forced on the house and the Executive by the people.

Mr. Carman followed, expressing a strong repugnance to Responsible Government, and declaring that in his belief the first step to it had not yet been taken, he stated his aversion to the Resolutions.

Mr. Gilbert briefly opposed the Resolutions on the ground that he feared they involved the surrender. He described one set of men as being in office, and another as anxious to turn them out, and get their places; and he thought one as good as the other. Mr. Hannington defended the conduct of Mr. Fisher; and expressed himself pleased with the Resolutions which he thought did not signify so much to the country as the discussion which would be published and go forth to the people. Mr. Miles briefly spoke in favour of the Resolutions, and expressed himself fully satisfied that they contained no private interpretation. Mr. Boyd and Mr. S. Z. Earle spoke against them; the latter in a long speech defended the conduct of the Conservatives for several years. Mr. Wark opposed the Resolutions on the principle of Initiation. Mr. Hayward supported them; and Mr. Botsford opposed them solely on the ground of their being unnecessary.

Mr. Fisher closed the debate; he vindicated his own conduct from the imputation of unfairness which had been cast upon him not only in relation to the present resolutions, but also in former occurrences. He remarked that

there was scarcely a measure that he had ever introduced into the House, however small the minorities in which he had been placed at the moment—which had not been afterwards fully acknowledged either in Resolutions of the House or in Addresses to the Home Government.—He then concluded by some caustic remarks on Mr. Barberie in relation to the word *sop* which he had used; stating that Hon. members should under all circumstances treat each other as gentlemen. The question was then taken, and the House divided 12, 23, and the Resolutions were lost.

St John, Loyalist, March 26.

For the information of our contemporaries in the Sister Colonies we beg leave to state, that the Representative Branch in this Province have passed a resolution to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor shall be authorised to issue a Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, that he will instruct the Revenue Officers of this Province to admit *duty free* the produce or manufactures of such other Colony as will reciprocate.—If we do not now have a free intercolonial trade it will not be the fault of New Brunswick!

MEXICO.—Late American Journals put us in possession of the following important news from this country.

Important from Mexico.—Two Bloody Battles between the Americans and the Mexicans.

On the 12th instant there was an arrival at New Orleans from the Brazos, by which news was received of bloody battles between Santa Anna, with twenty thousand troops, and General Taylor, with five thousand Americans.

The first was in the streets of Saltillo, and the second at the Riconada pass, which is about eight or nine miles from Saltillo, between that place and Monterey.

It is reported that the Mexicans were repulsed with a loss of from four to five thousand men, and that the loss of the Americans was about two thousand.

General Taylor has sent all his baggage and provisions to Monterey. The news was furnished to the New Orleans papers by passengers from the Brazos, and was generally believed in that city.

News was received in New York on Monday by Magnetic Telegraph from Washington, confirming the above intelligence, although no actual details had been received. It appears that Gen. Taylor, after having been driven out of Saltillo, made a successful stand at the pass of Riconada, but suffered dreadfully, losing two thousand men, among whom was Col. Morgan. About five thousand Mexicans had cut their way through the pass, and were in possession of the whole of the country of the Rio Grande.

All communication is cut off between Oaxmango and Monterey and nothing is learned except from Mexican sources. Fortifications are rapidly progressing at Matamoras, the Brazos, and Camargo. All activity—Mexican forces being reported in the vicinity.—The attack on Vera Cruz was positively to have taken place on the 10th.

A letter from Major Gaines is published in the New-Orleans papers giving the particulars of his surrender, with ninety-seven men, to a Mexican force under Gen. Micon, in the vicinity of Salado; and his subsequent departure with his party, as prisoners of war, for Mexico.

SHERIFFS.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains the re-appointment of the several Sheriffs in the different Counties of this Province, with the exception of Restigouche, where John L. Barberie, Esq. takes the place of John U. Campbell, Esq.

Buoys and Beacons.

Tenders will be received at the Store of Mr. LEONARD HAWBOLT, until THURSDAY, the 15th April next, until the hour of ONE o'clock, P. M., for laying down the Buoys and Beacons in their proper places in the Bay and Harbour of Miramichi.

L. HAWBOLT, } Commissioners.
M. CRANNEY, }
Chatham, March 30, 1847.

Assessor's Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed, and duly sworn to the office of Assessors for the Parish of Chatham, Public Notice is hereby given, that they are ready to receive any, or such information as persons liable to assessment may think fit to give, relative to their income, property, and value thereof, previous to WEDNESDAY, the 14th April next.

W. CARMAN, }
J. SAMUEL, } Assessors.
DAVID STEELE, }
Chatham, March 29, 1847.

New Advertisement.

For Sale by the Subscriber, at Newcastle, 3 puncheons Molasses, 15 bbls Pork, 6 chests Congo TEA, 4 bbls Timothy and Clover Seed, 2 kegs and 1 box Tobacco, 40 bushels Yellow Corn, A few bbls prime Onions and Russet Apples, also from 7 to 9 tons of HAY, on the Laid South West.

JOHN BEGNAL.

March 8, 1847.